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A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ATLAS

of the

CITY OF HAMILTON

**THE SOCIAL  
PLANNING**

and Research Council  
of Hamilton and District

153½ KING STREET EAST

HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8N 1B1

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of the

CITY OF HAMILTON

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A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ATLAS

of the

CITY OF HAMILTON

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November, 1977

\$3.00



## T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION. . . . .	(i)
1.   SELECTION OF STUDY AREAS . . . . .	1
2.   AGE GROUPS - 1975. . . . .	3
3.   FUTURE POPULATION. . . . .	7
4.   HOUSING SALES - 1976 . . . . .	10
5.   UNEMPLOYMENT - 1971. . . . .	12
6.   SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES - 1971. . . . .	17
7.   MENTAL HEALTH PATIENTS - 1975. . . . .	20
8.   CRIME - 1976 . . . . .	23
9.   VANDALISM IN SCHOOLS - 1976. . . . .	26
10.   SOCIAL ZONES - 1971. . . . .	29





## INTRODUCTION

One of the purposes of the Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District is to work with socio-economic statistics to study the severity and location of different "problems" in the Hamilton area. In this role we have accumulated a large number of these statistics and receive frequent requests from citizens and other agencies for this information.

In this publication, we have attempted to present the most frequently requested information and present it in the form of maps. This project was funded by the Federal Ministry of the Secretary of State to further their purpose of making information available to citizens so that they might participate more fully in matters of concern to them.

The most complete source for socio-economic statistics is the National Census. Unfortunately the most recent Census from which data is available was done in 1971. We are forced, however, to use this information for our presentation of unemployment and single-parent families as well as our discussion of social zones in the city.

In utilizing this Census Data there is very little doubt that the numbers have changed since 1971. However, the distribution has probably not changed very much. Thus, an area which had an above average concentration of unemployment in 1971 probably still has an above average concentration today, even though the actual rates may have changed.



As far as possible we have attempted to utilize the most recent statistics available. In doing this, we have used a number of different sources -

The Board of Education

The City Planning Department

The Regional Police

The Real Estate Board

McMaster University

This publication will be updated and expanded as more statistics become available.

The statistical information presented in this report is available for individual study areas.

If you wish either specific data or future report copies, at cost, please notify the Social Planning and Research Council office.





Selection of Study Areas:

To adequately present available census, assessment, and other data, it was necessary to graphically display them in a manner most relevant to the Hamilton area.

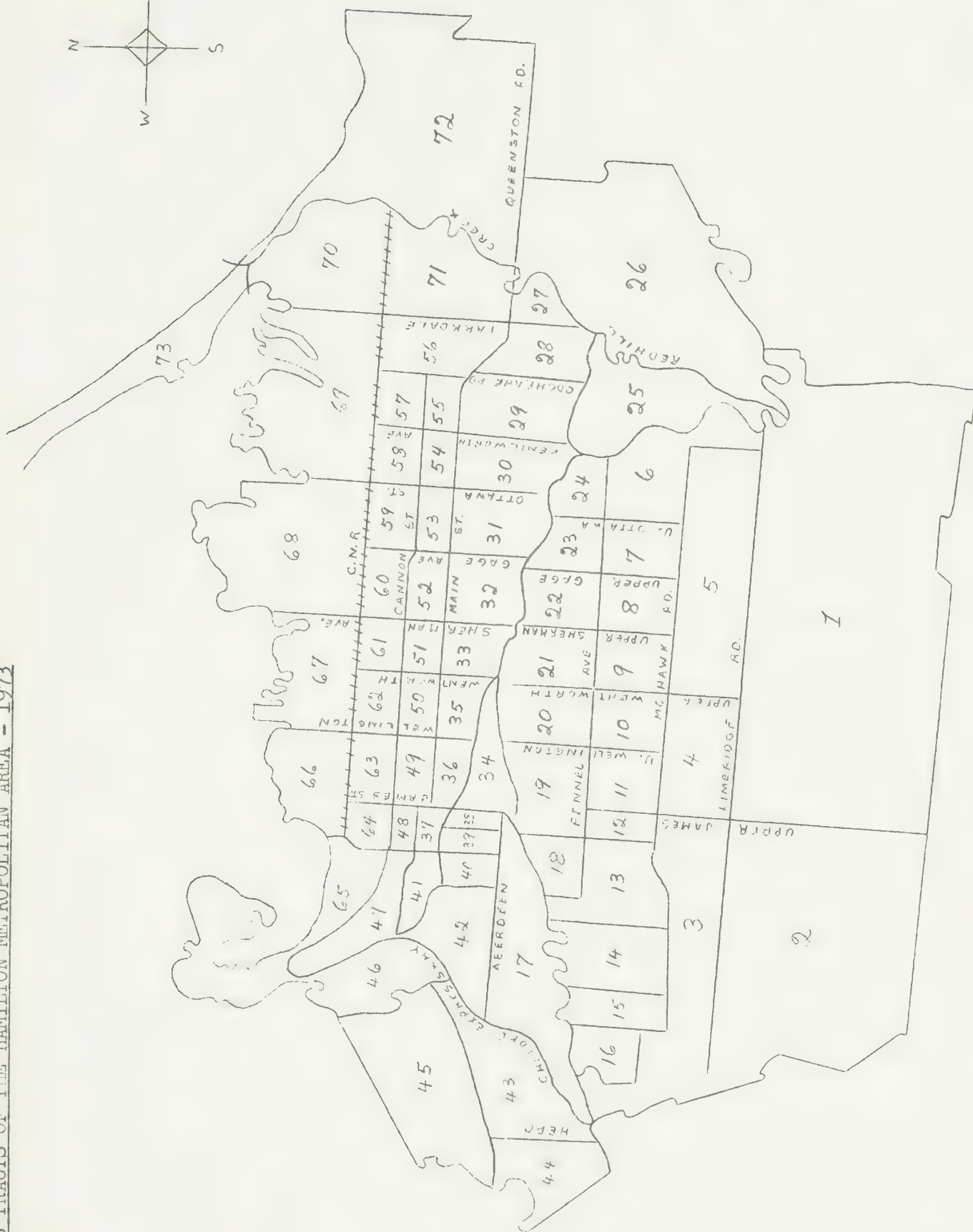
Utilization of 1971 Statistics Canada Census material required using Census Tracts, (see Map I). The City of Hamilton presents its data in neighbourhood units, developed by the City Planning and Development Department in 1974, (see Map II). By combining these two data units, new study areas were developed which are displayed on Map III.

In most instances, Census Tracts have been placed into one neighbourhood unit to form a Study Area. For example, Census Tracts 51 and 61 combine to form the boundaries of the Gibson neighbourhood, (see Maps I, II, and III). This neighbourhood then is the Study Area. However, in some cases this proved to be unfeasible. Therefore several Census Tracts may have been combined with several neighbourhood units to form one Study Area. This Study Area does not infringe on surrounding neighbourhood units.

One such Study Area, in the west end of Hamilton is a combination of two City Planning neighbourhood units - Kirkendall North and Kirkendall South. This was necessitated because it was broken into four Census Tracts - 17, 40, 41, and 42 with interior boundaries which did not coincide with the divisional boundaries of the two City Planning neighbourhood units. Thus, one large Study Area had to be formed.









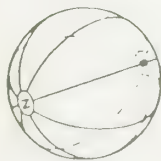
# CITY OF HAMILTON

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

LAKE ONTARIO

HAMILTON BEACH

HAMILTON HARBOR







Age Groups - 1975

The percentage of the area population in three different age groups are presented on the next three maps.

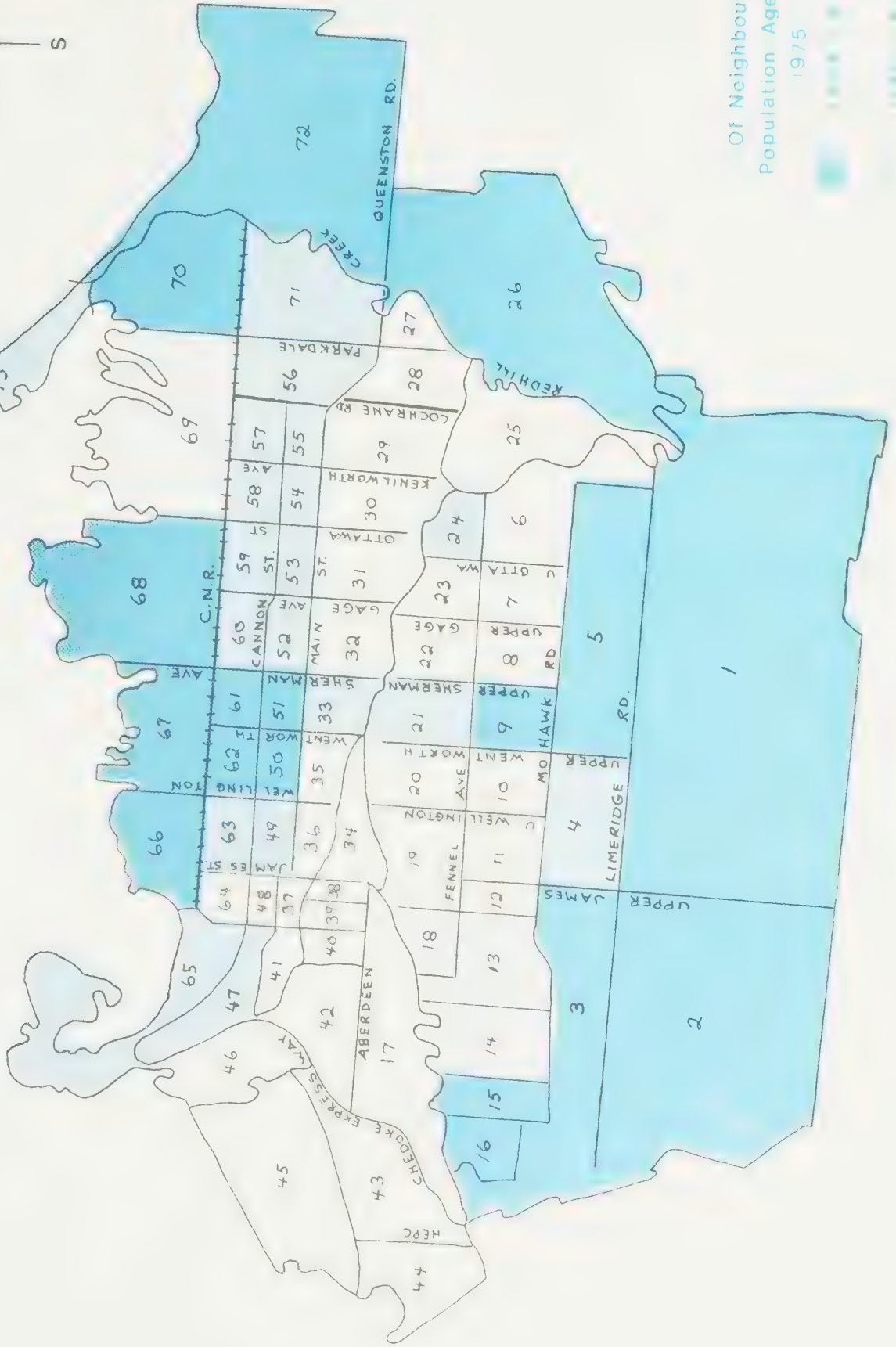
The highest concentrations of pre-school children tend to be in the north, east and south ends of the city. This is also generally true of school aged children. Senior citizens, on the other hand, tended to be more concentrated in the central areas of the city.

This shows the tendency for families with children at home to live in the outer areas of the city while senior citizens are more apt to live in central areas.

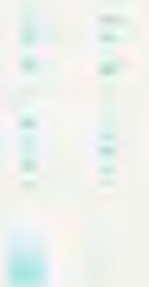




# CITY OF HAMILTON



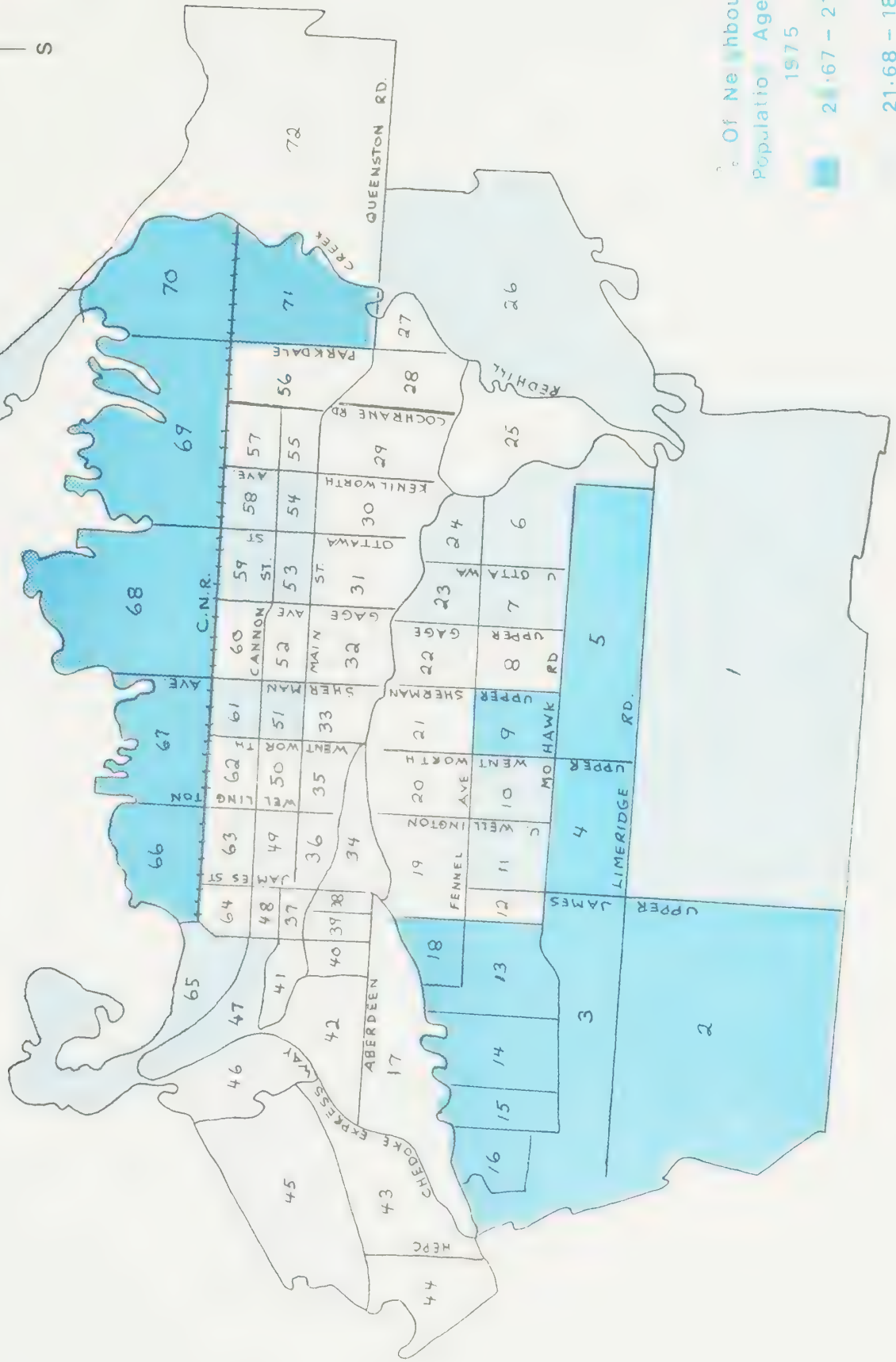
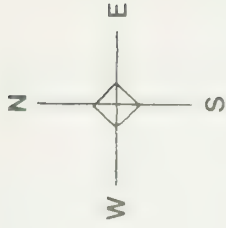
Of Neighbourhood  
Population Aged 0-5  
1975



below average



# CITY OF HAMILTON



% Of Neighbourhood  
Population Aged 6-16  
1975

21.67 - 21.81 %

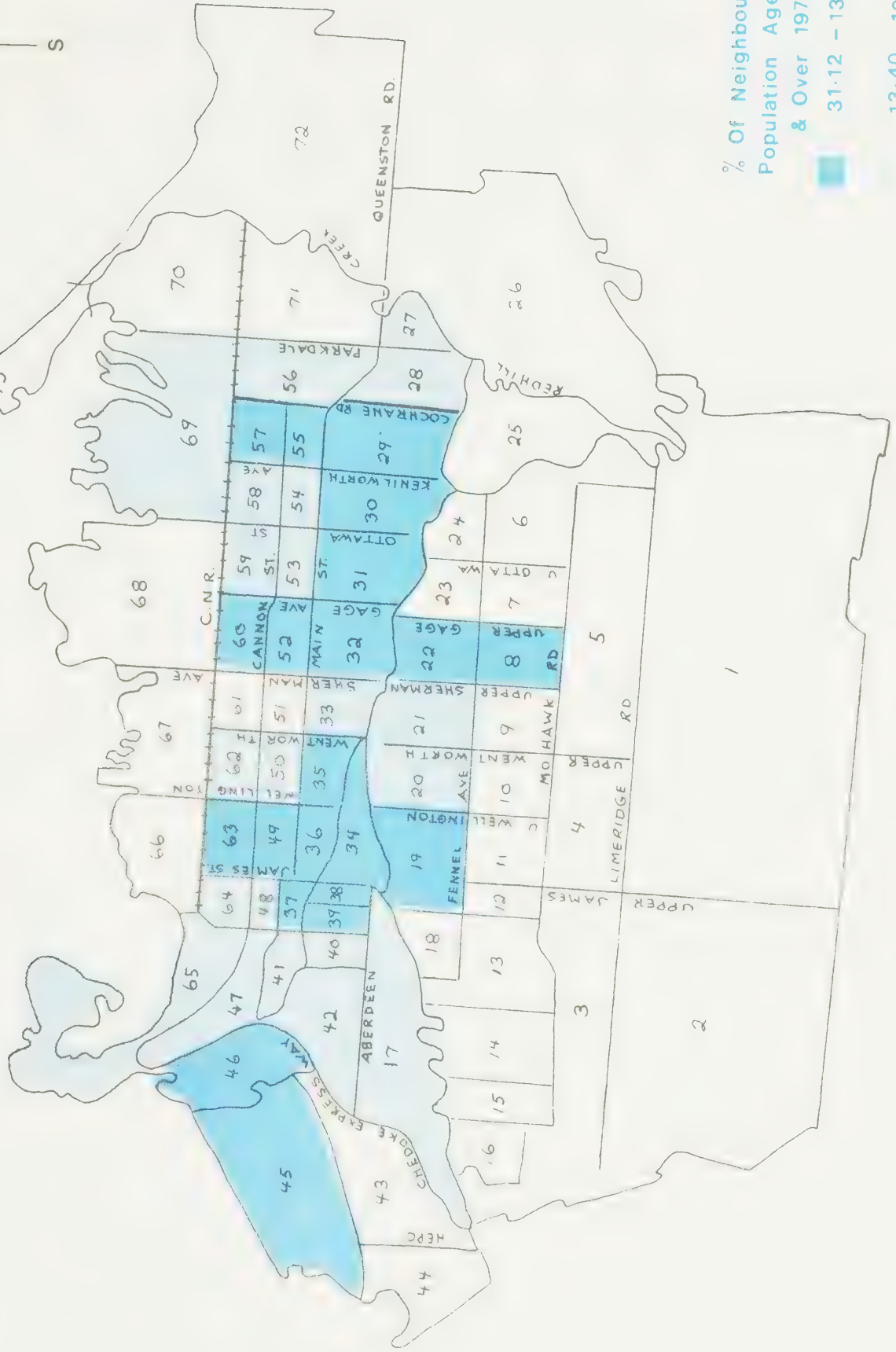
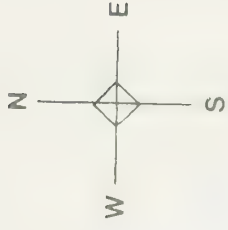
21.68 - 18.96 %

below average





# CITY OF HAMILTON



% Of Neighbourhood  
Population Aged 65  
& Over 1975

31.12 - 13.67 %

13.40 - 10.87 %

below average



Future Population:

The first map, entitled "Capacity Population" shows the areas of the city in which capacity populations have been reached. This means that the population in these areas is likely to remain stable in the future and undergo very little growth.

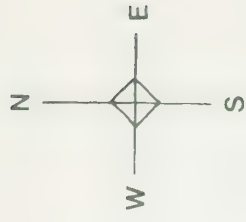
In order for the population to grow, new dwellings must be built and this cannot happen until the land is "serviced" - i.e., - water supply, roads, sewage disposal, etc. The plans of the City for servicing outlying areas are presented in the second map entitled "Simplified Staging of Development". These plans are, of course, subject to change.

The southwest corner of the city, which is shaded in light blue is not likely to be serviced until after 1980. Thus, rapid population growth will probably not occur in that area for some years.





CITY OF HAMILTON



Capacity Population

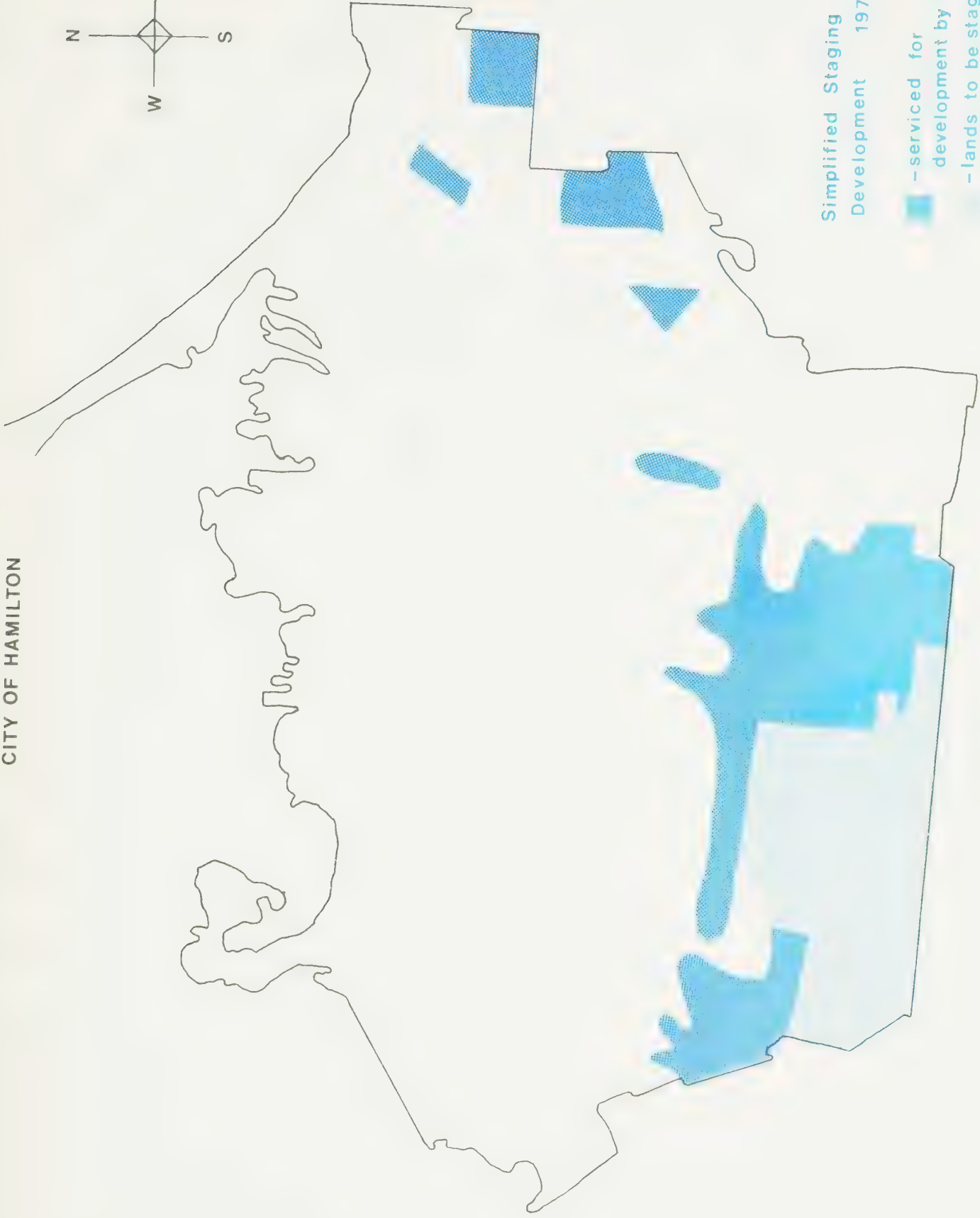
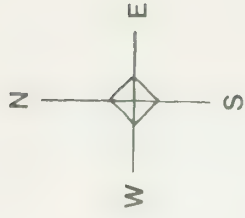
1975

Area Where

Capacity Populations  
Have Been Reached



# CITY OF HAMILTON



- Simplified Staging Of  
Development 1975
- serviced for development by 1980.
  - lands to be staged & serviced for development after 1980 to 2001





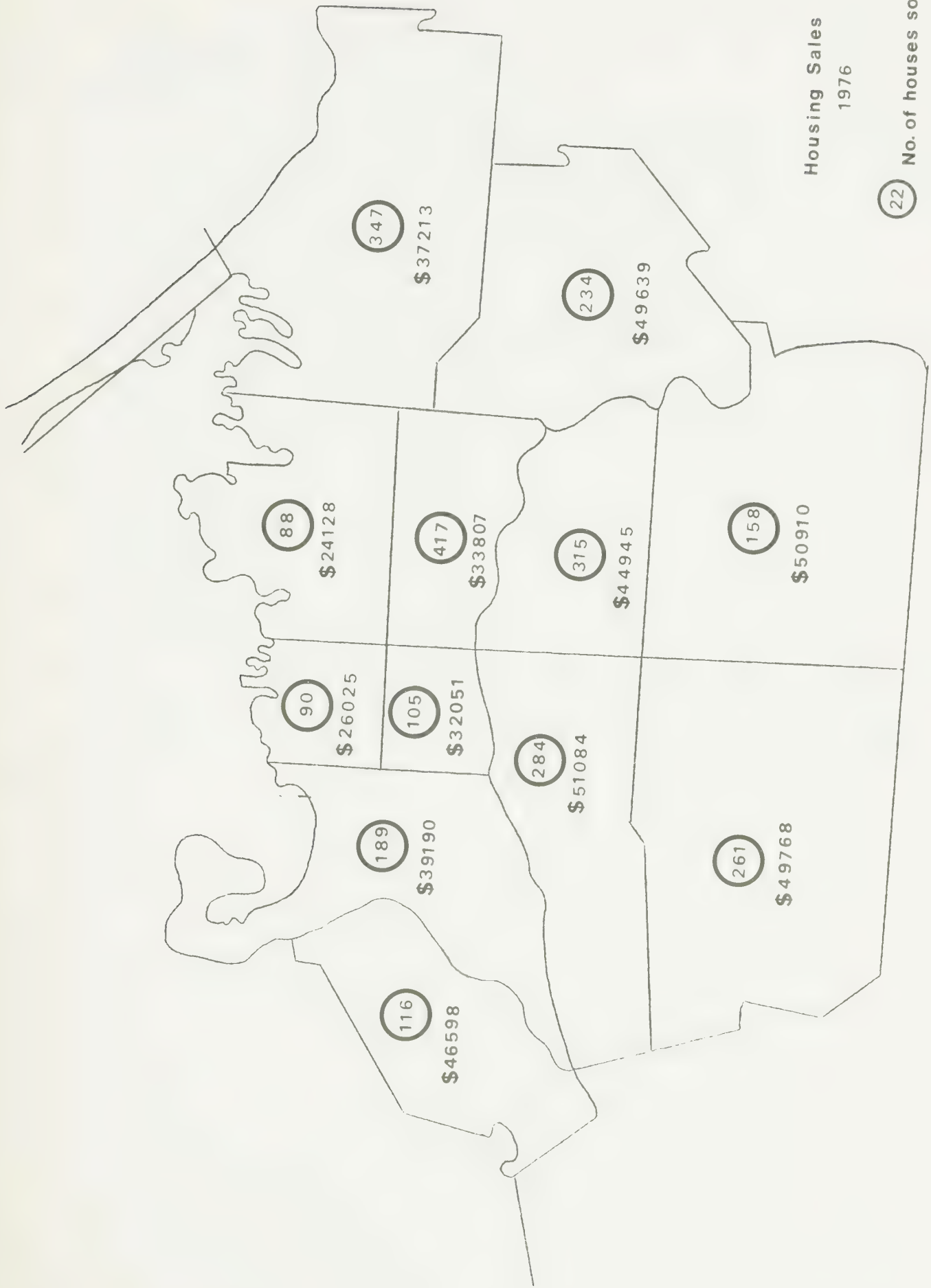
Housing Sales - 1976

This information, which was obtained from the Hamilton & District Real Estate Board shows the number of dwellings sold and the average selling price for 1976.

In general the cheapest available housing was in the Bay front area and the most expensive was above the escarpment.

The geographical areas used on this map reflects the areas used by the Real Estate Board.





Housing Sales  
1976

(22) No. of houses sold

\$22334 Average Price





Unemployment - 1971

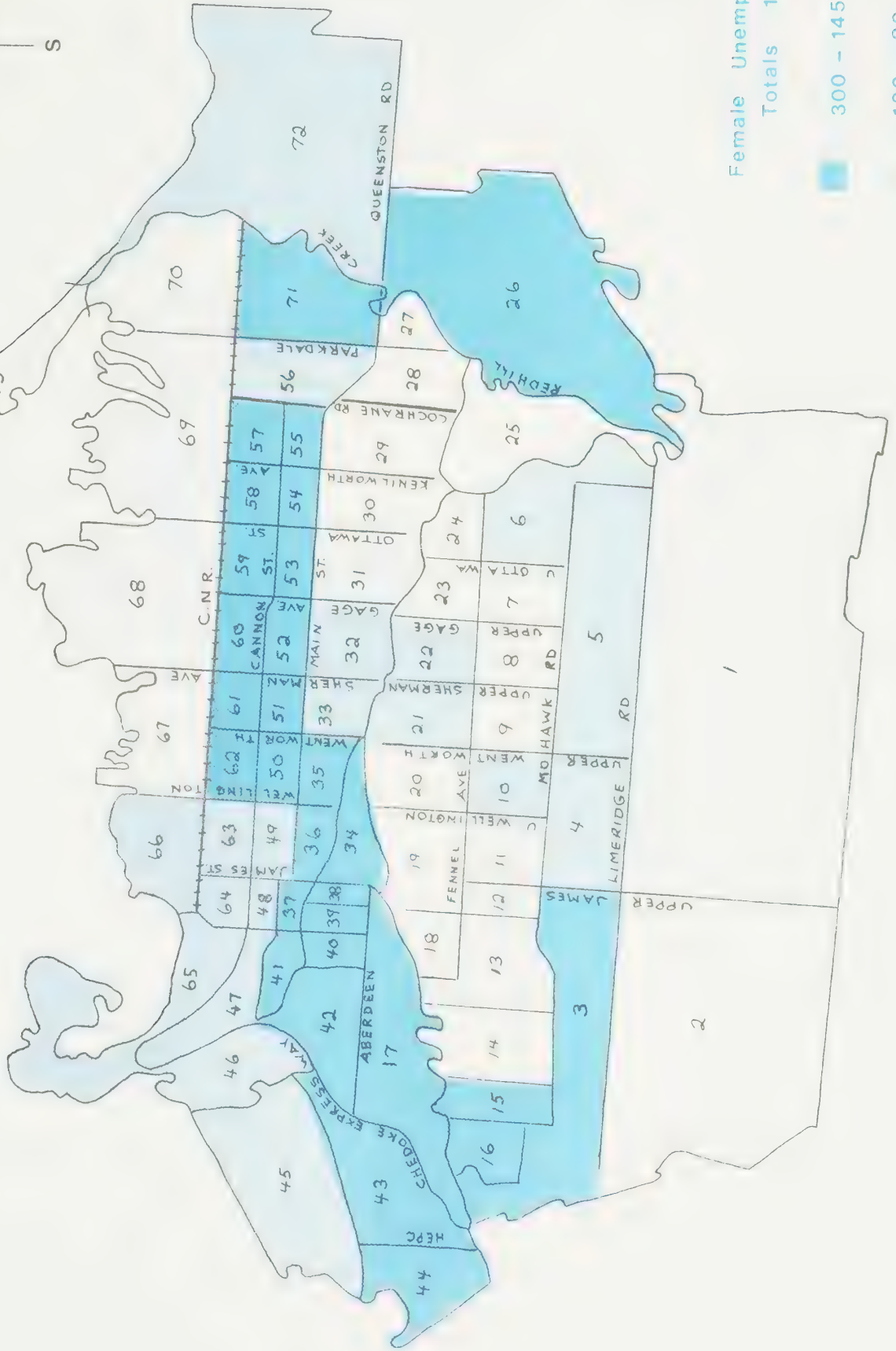
The male and female unemployment information is presented in both totals and rates. The total simply indicates the number of unemployed persons - i.e., the number of people who were looking for a job but did not have one.

The "unemployment rate" expresses this total as a percent of the total labour force in the area. The "labour force" is defined as all persons who are either working or looking for work. Thus, if an area has 100 males who are either working or looking for work then 100 is the size of the labour force in that area. If 10 of these people are in the latter category - looking for work but presently unemployed - then the unemployment rate for that area is 10%.

An inspection of the maps shows that most of the unemployment in Hamilton, both in terms of totals and rates, is below the escarpment.



# CITY OF HAMILTON



Female Unemployment  
Totals 1971

300 - 145

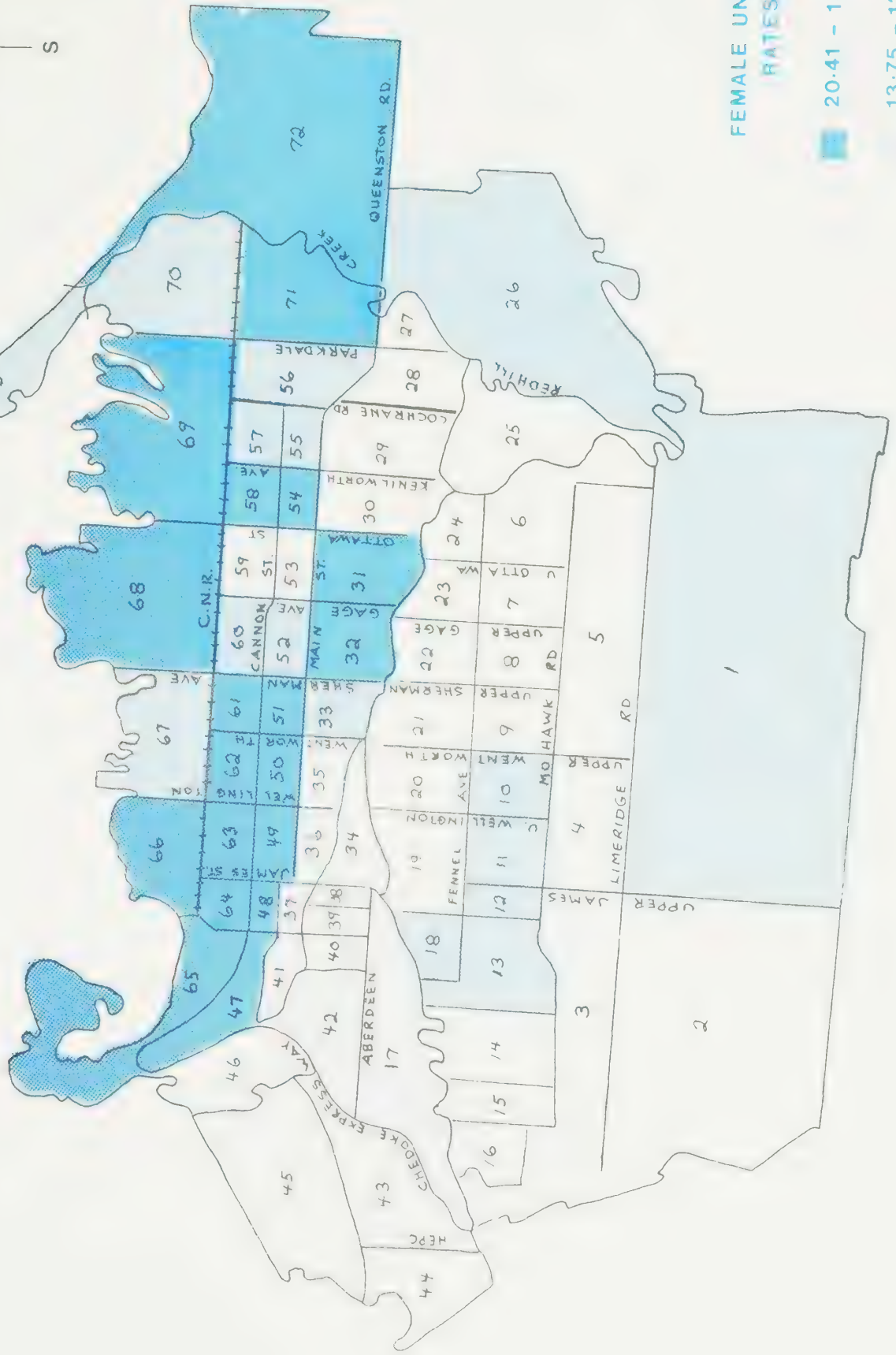
130 - 90

below average





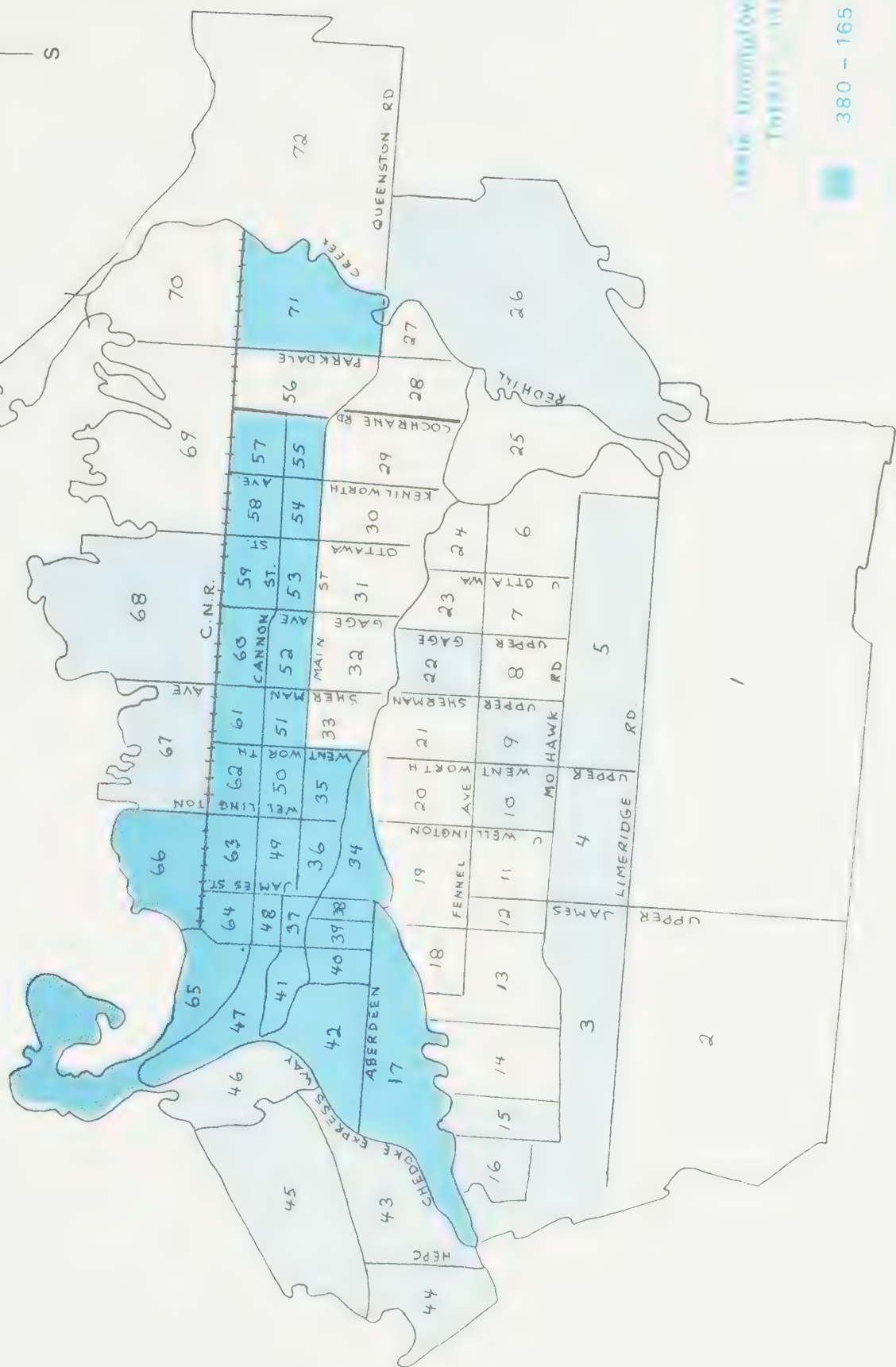
# CITY OF HAMILTON



FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT  
RATES 1971

- 20.41 - 13.80 %
- 13.75 - 12.05 %
- below average





1996. *Uncontrolled Government*.  
Totowa, NJ: Rowman.

380 - 165

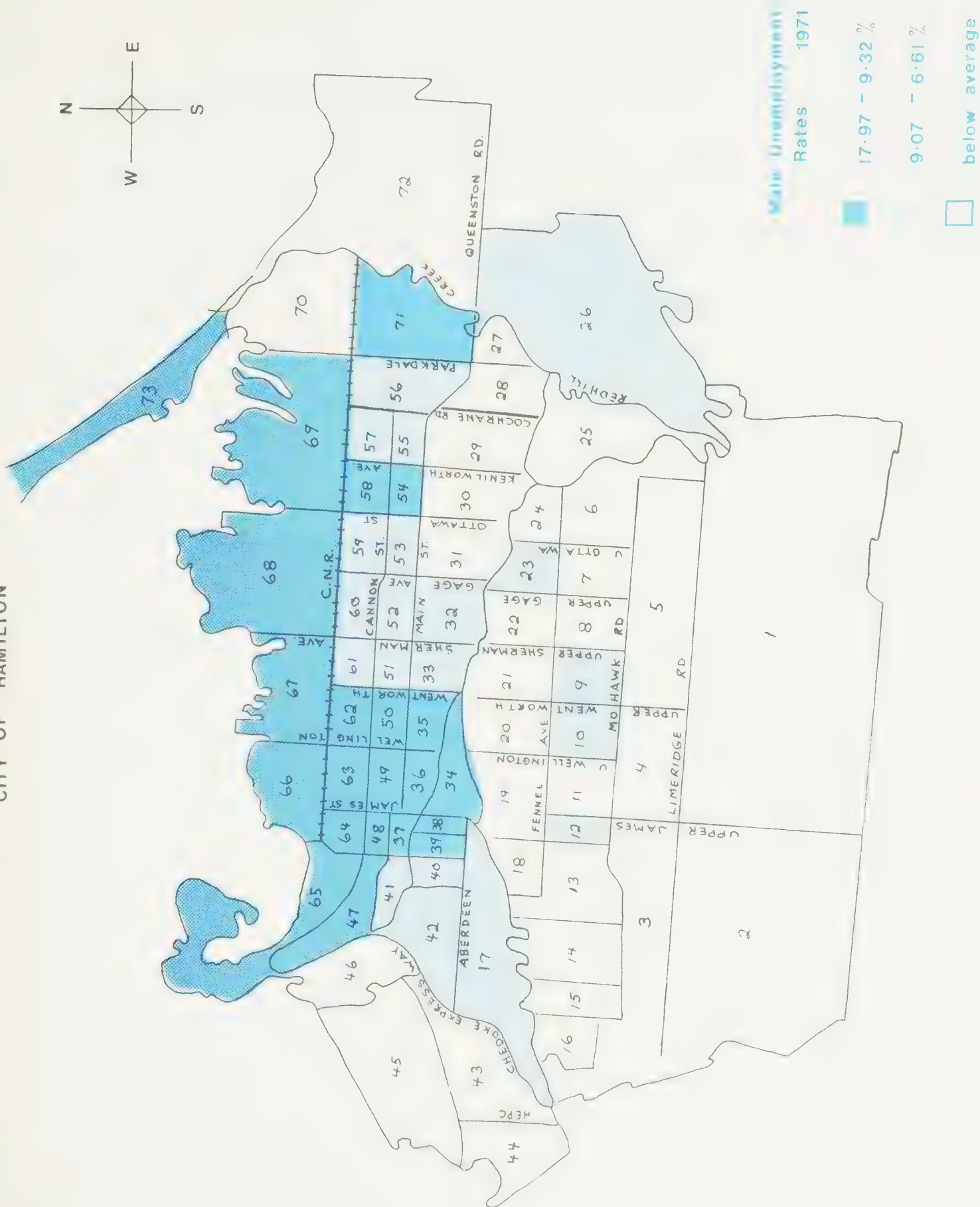
150 - 170

☐ below average





## CITY OF HAMILTON





Single-Parent Families - 1971

The most recent count of single-parents in Hamilton is for the year 1971 when the National Census was carried out.

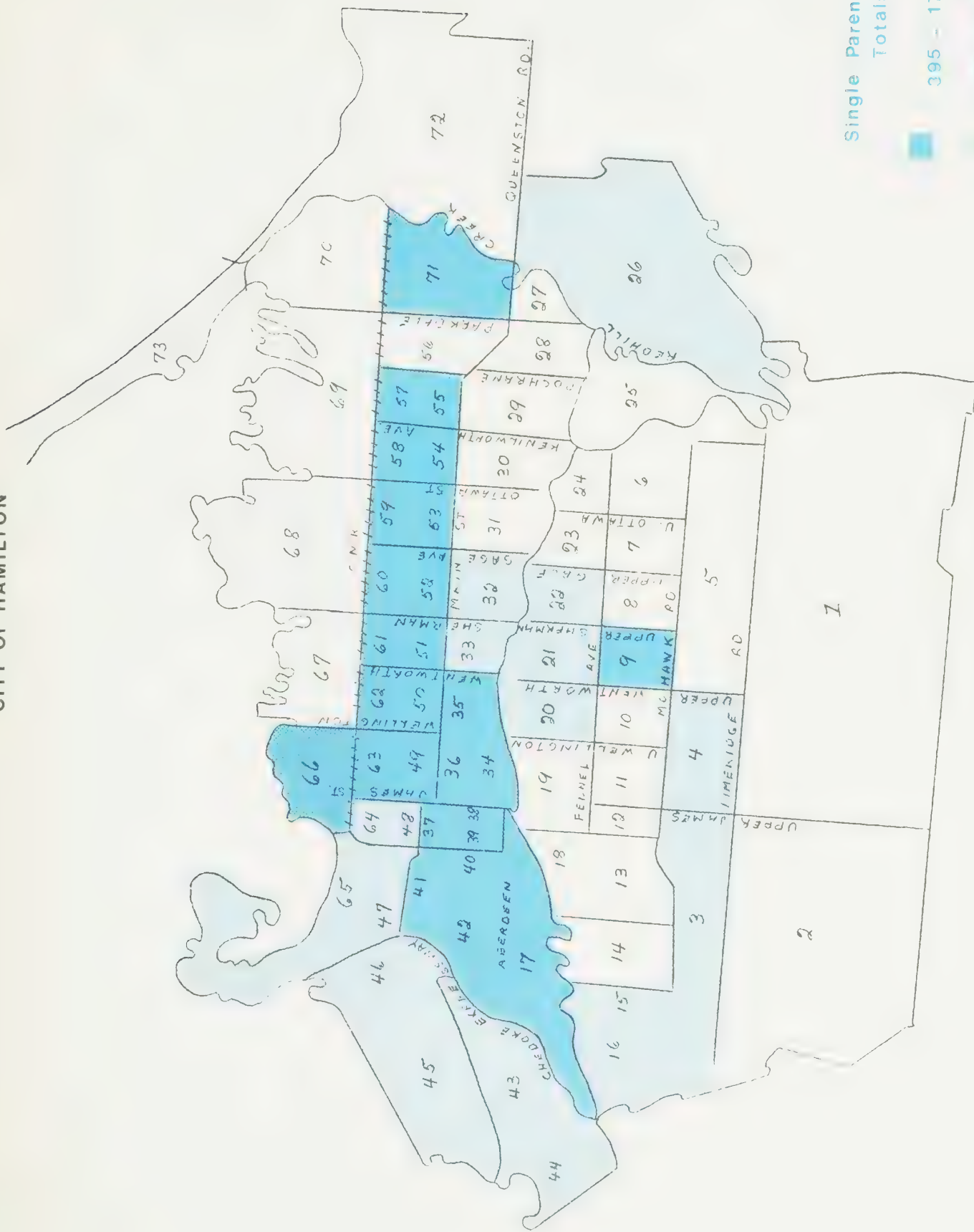
The first map shows the distribution of single-parent families across the city. There was an obvious concentration below the escarpment. The white, unshaded areas are those which had a less than average number of single-parents.

These totals were then transformed into "rates" by calculating the number of single-parents as a percentage of all the families in the area. This takes into account the fact that heavily populated areas are more likely to have more single-parent families simply because there are more people living there.

The second map shows that the highest rates were concentrated in the downtown area.



# CITY OF HAMILTON



Single Parent Families  
Totals 1971

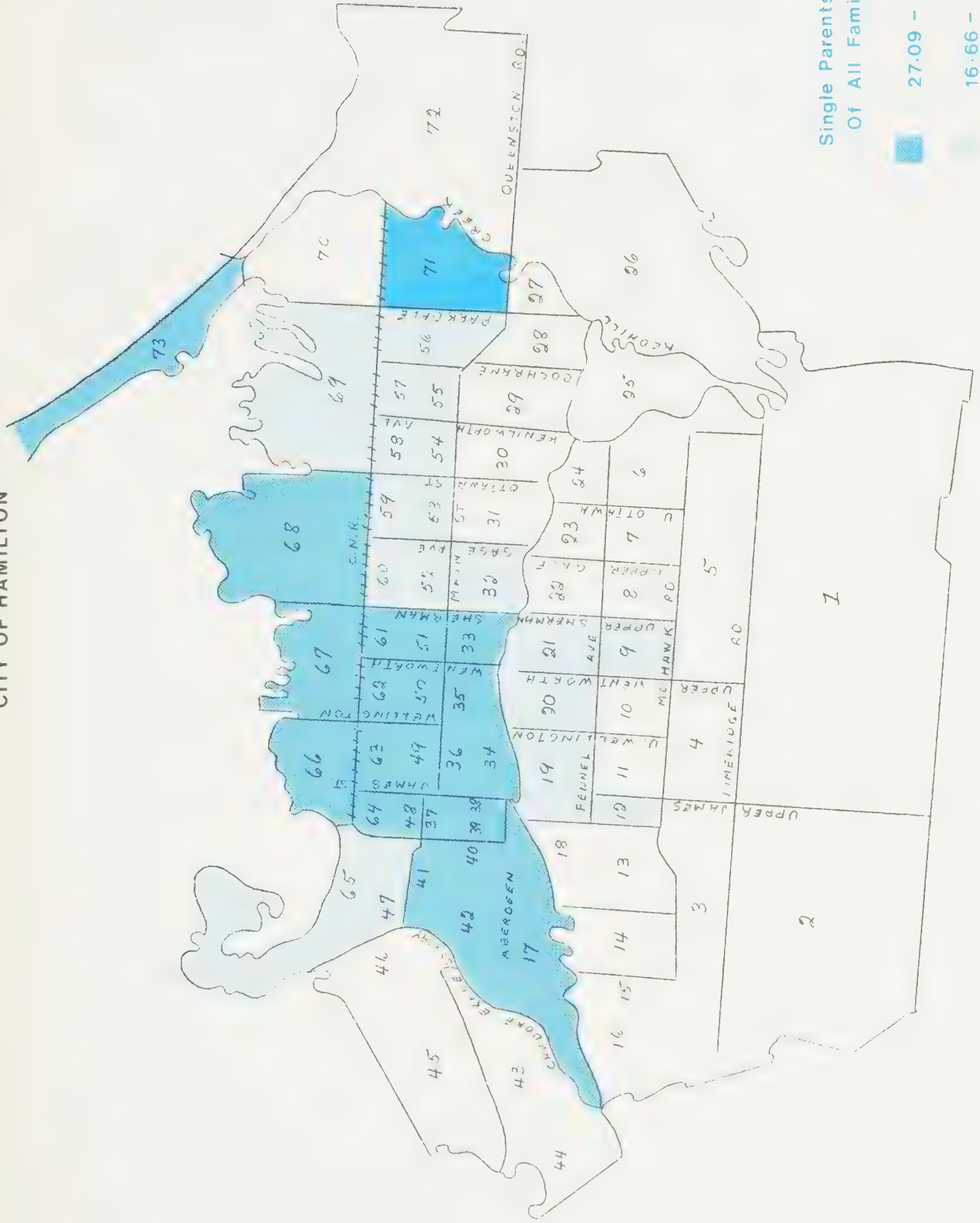
395 - 175

170 - 100





# CITY OF HAMILTON



Single Parents As A %  
Of All Families 1971





### Mental Health Clients - 1975

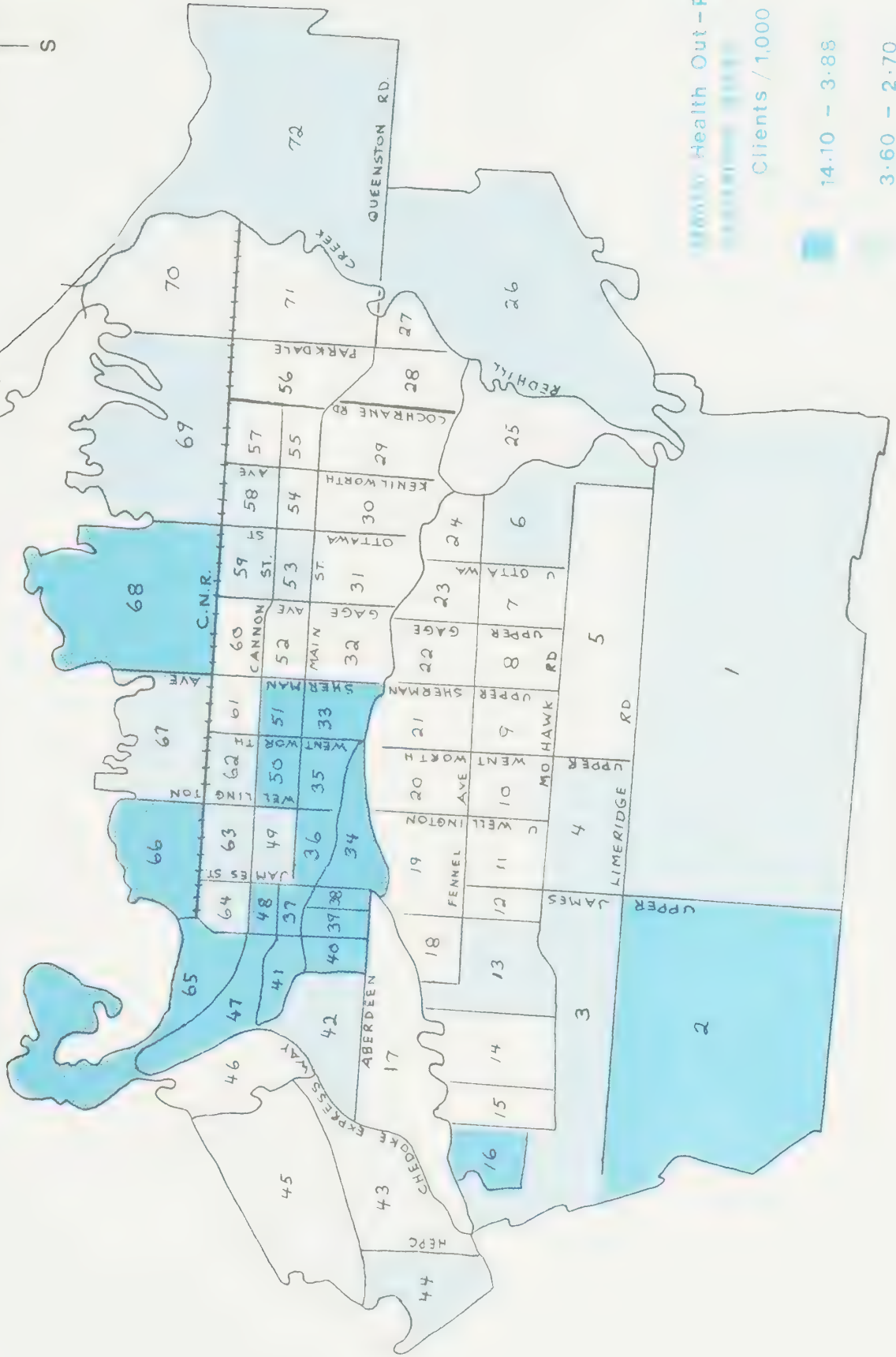
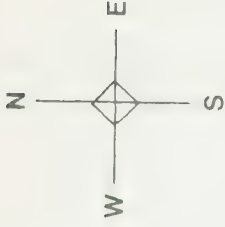
A mental health out-patient is someone who receives help from an institution but is not actually admitted. An in-patient, on the other hand, is someone who is admitted into an institution. The data used for these maps was taken from a study done by Dr. Michael Dear of the Dept. of Geography at McMaster University. The rates indicate the number of clients per 1,000 population living in the area. Thus the areas with the highest rates had the highest proportion of their population being treated for mental health related problems.

The areas with the highest out-patient rates tended to be the downtown area west of Sherman, the waterfront area, the east end below the escarpment and the south end above the escarpment.

The areas with the highest in-patient rates tended to be north of Main and around James Street. Again the east end of the city was moderately high, as was the west end of the escarpment. The Westdale area was also moderately high.



# CITY OF HAMILTON



Health Out-Patient  
1975

Clients / 1,000

14.10 - 3.88

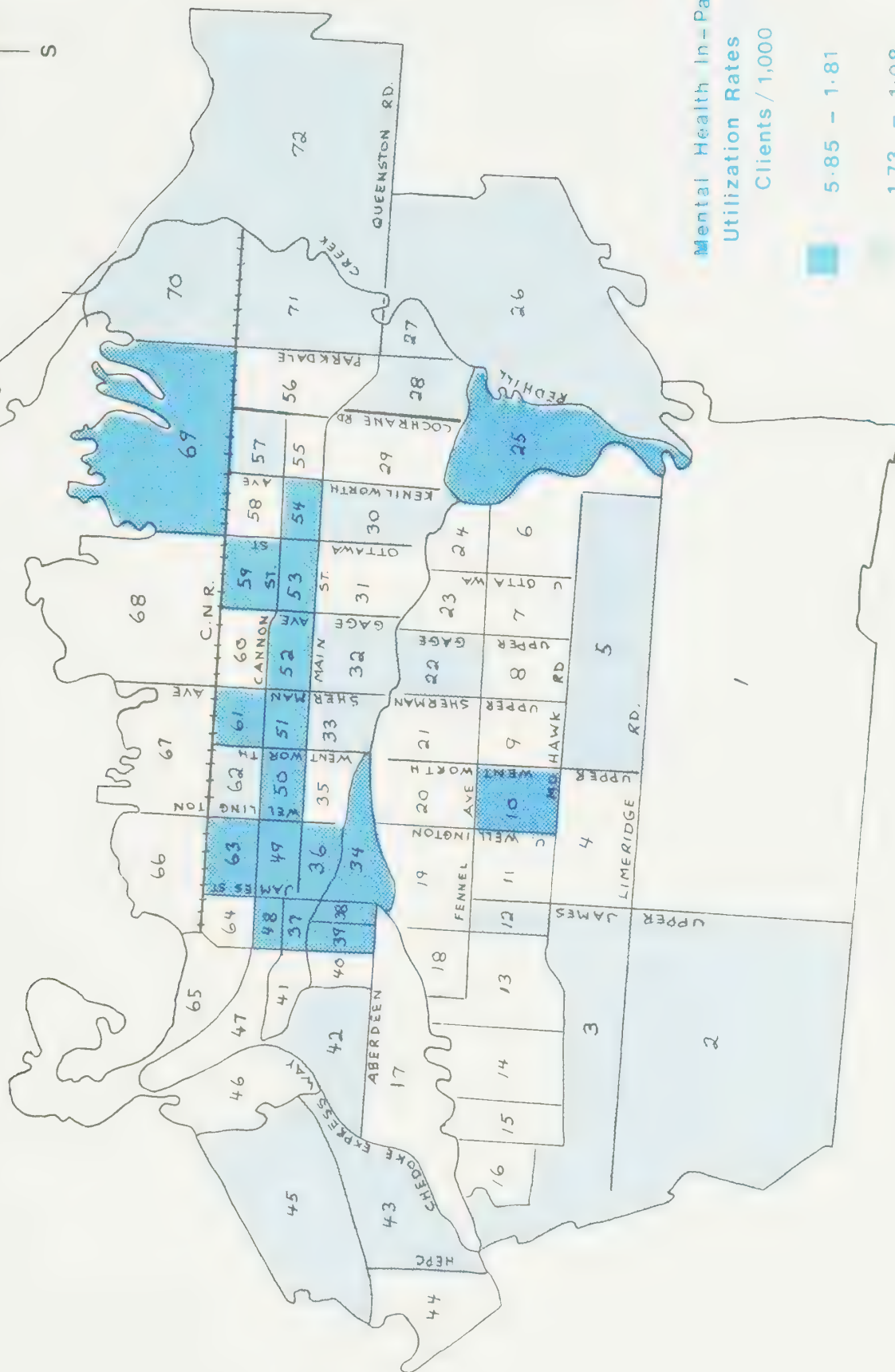
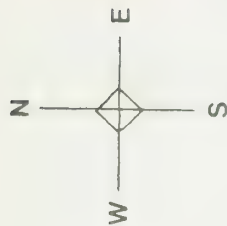
3.60 - 2.70

below average





# CITY OF HAMILTON



Mental Health In-Patient  
Utilization Rates 1975  
Clients / 1,000

5.85 - 1.81

1.73 - 1.08

below average



Crime - 1976

In 1976, there were a total of 49,235 criminal offences recorded for the jurisdictional area of the Hamilton-Wentworth Police. About 20% of these offences took place in the area bounded by Wellington and Queen. This is the major commercial area of the city and, thus, crimes such as robbery or breaking and entering are most likely to occur in this area.

In general, the heaviest concentration of offences was below the escarpment.

Juveniles:

The map entitled "Juvenile Offenders" presents the residence of the offender and not the place of the occurrence of the offence. The heaviest concentration was in the area between the C.N.R. track and the escarpment bordered by Redhill Creek on the east and Wellington on the west. This area accounted for approximately a third of the offenders.



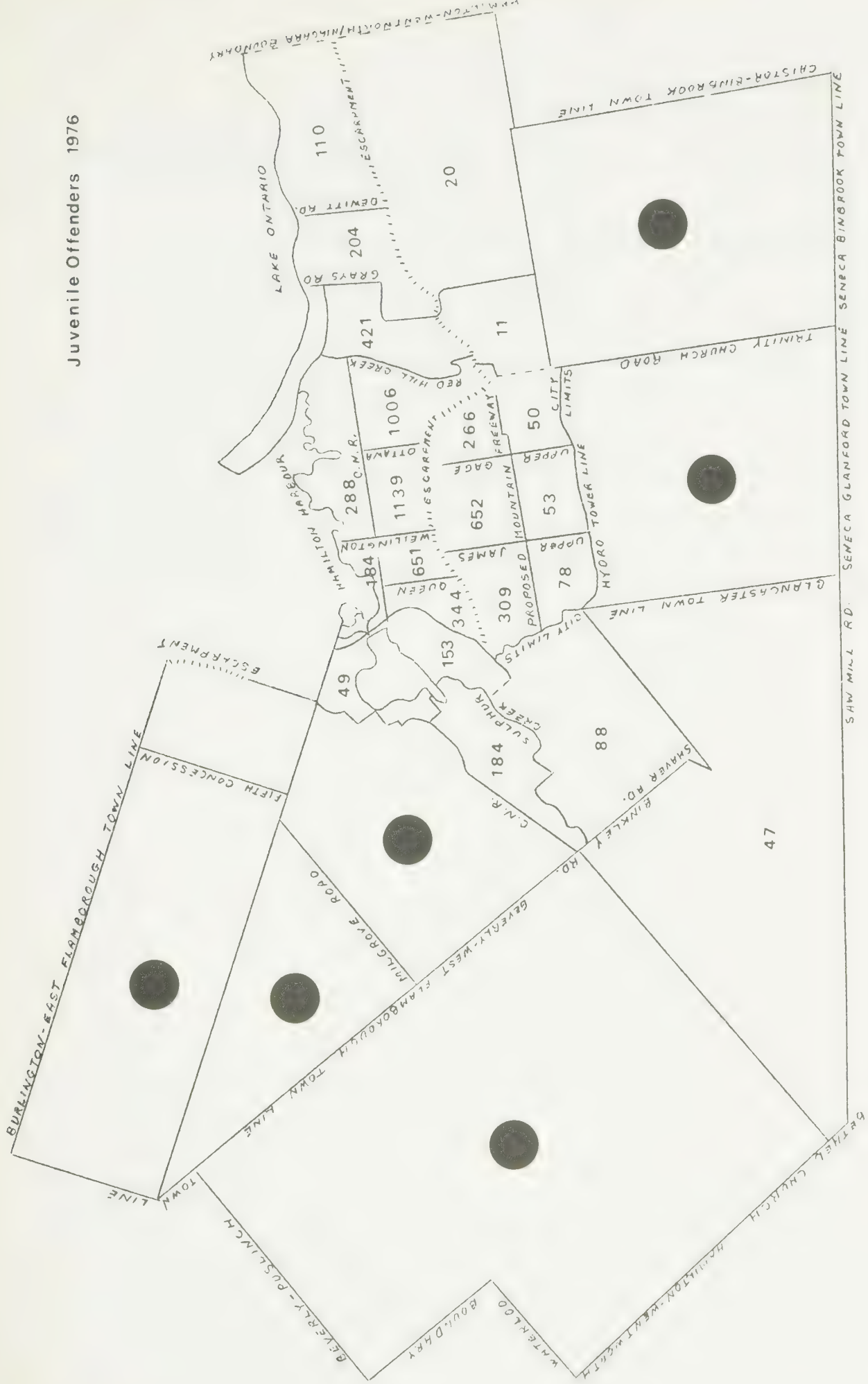
[illegible]

not available





# Juvenile Offenders 1976



not available



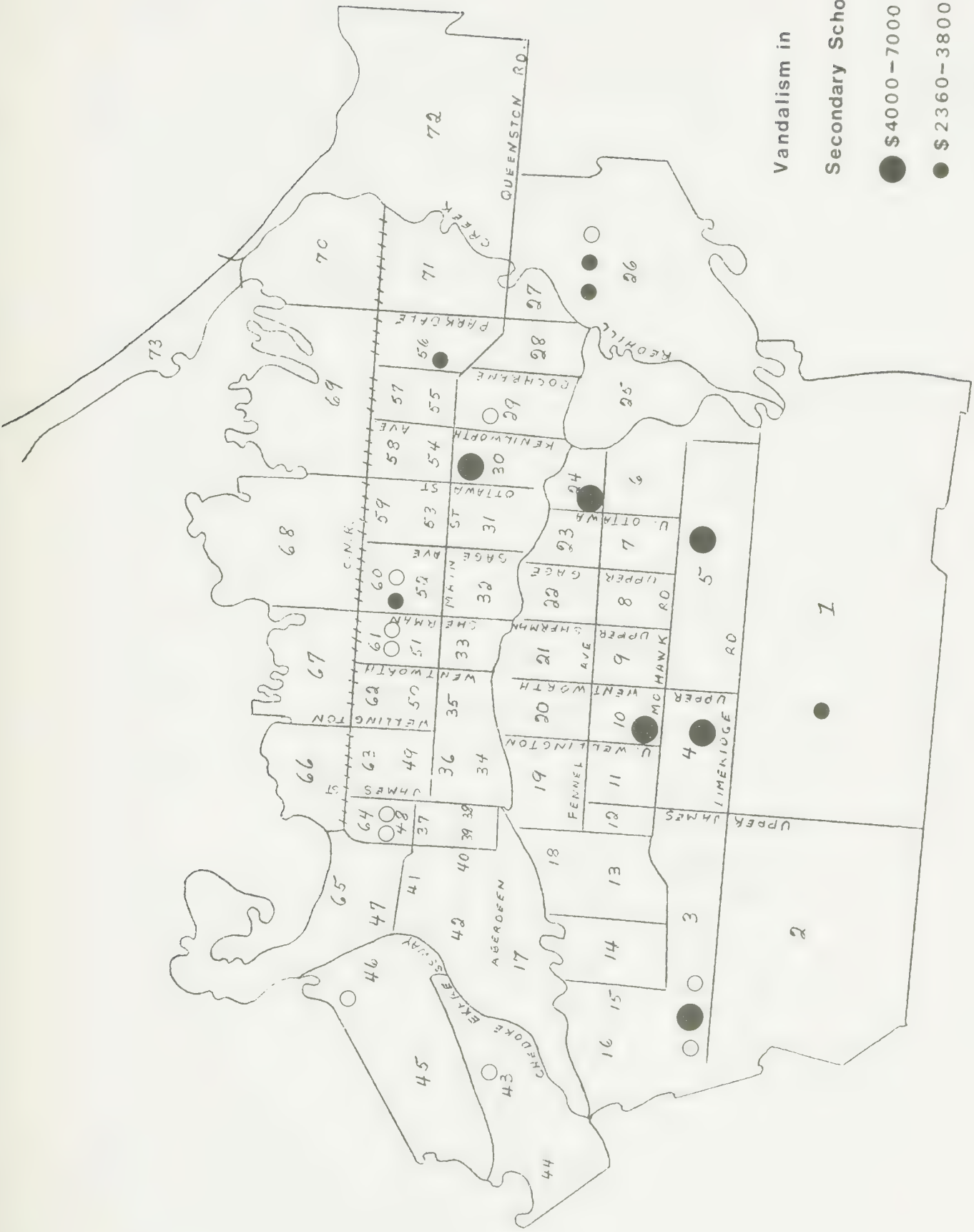
Vandalism in Schools - 1976

The maps present the dollar costs of vandalism to all the elementary and secondary schools in the city.

Among the elementary schools, the vandalism costs appear to be distributed throughout the city.

In the secondary schools the highest vandalism costs appear to occur above the escarpment. Of the 8 schools in that area, five were in the highest cost range.





Vandalism in

Secondary Schools 1976

- \$4000-7000
- ◐ \$2360-3800
- \$0-2350





## Social Zones - 1971

The 1971 Census presents a wide variety of statistics for the City of Hamilton. We have attempted to use a statistical procedure called "factor analysis" to examine how these individual statistics cluster together. For example, if an area has a large supply of cheap housing we would expect people of limited incomes to live in that area. In our society the unemployed, single-parents and people on fixed pensions, such as senior citizens, tend to have limited incomes. Thus, an area with cheap housing could also be expected to have low incomes, a high incidence of unemployment, single-parents and seniors. These statistics, then, "cluster" together.

When the clusters were identified the four major ones were used to identify social zones in the city. These social zones are presented on the accompanying map.

### Zone I:

This area, which runs along the bayfront, was characterized by the following attributes:

- (1) high unemployment
- (2) high percentage of single-parent families
- (3) high percentage of immigrants
- (4) high percentage of senior citizens



- (5) low family incomes
- (6) cheap housing
- (7) higher percentage of employment in manufacturing industries.

Zone II:

The area was similar to Zone I, although incomes were slightly higher and housing was somewhat more expensive. The major difference was in employment. Zone II had a higher rate of employment in the Community Business and Personal Service industries and less in manufacturing.

The area also had a higher rate of single-parents. Almost a quarter of the families in the area were headed by only 1-parent.

Zone III:

This area was the opposite of Zone I and it covered the west and south sections of the city, as well as the escarpment brow. Family incomes were high and housing was expensive. The rate of unemployment was low as was the incidence of single-parents, senior citizens and immigrants.

This area had the lowest rate of employment in manufacturing and the highest rate in community business and personal service industries.



Zone IV:

This area, which covered the east end of the city and a portion of the escarpment was similar to Zone III. Incomes were slightly lower and housing was slightly cheaper. The rate of unemployment, single-parents and seniors was slightly higher.

The major difference was in employment. This area had a much higher rate of employment in manufacturing and less in community business and personal service.

The summary statistics for these areas are presented in the table which follows the map.

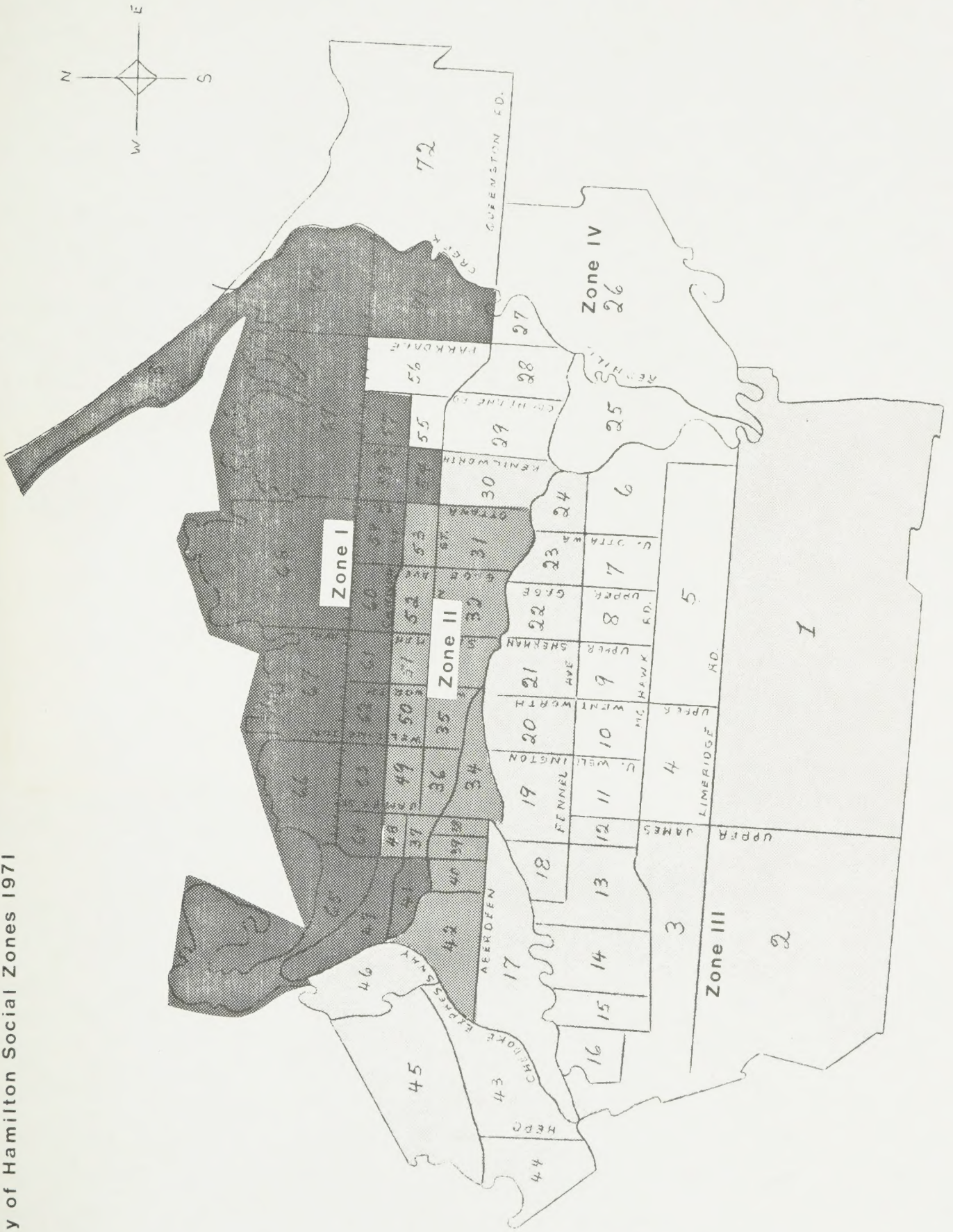




# SUMMARY STATISTICS OF SOCIAL ZONES (1971)

ZONE	Average Cost of Dwellings	Average Cash Rent	Average Family Income	Rate of Unemploy- ment	Single Parent Families As a Percent of all Families	% of Pop. Age 65 and over	% of Pop. Born Outside of Canada	% of Labour Force in Manufact- uring	% of Labour Force in Community Business & Personal Service
I	17,500	103	8,196	10.9	16.9	10.9	32.4	42.3	18.1
II	23,879	100	8,287	10.0	22.3	10.0	35.6	31.3	27.4
III	26,356	139	10,787	5.0	9.1	5.0	27.0	30.7	29.54
IV	24,727	125	10,035	5.7	9.2	5.7	27.0	40.5	20.0
<p>III - west + central end of the city - ex. airport, + lower</p> <p>IV - east end of city - part of the working class</p>									











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